**Letters/Journals/Diaries (15 points)**

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| Author: | J. R. Redmond |
| Date: | November 2, 1864 |
| Place of Origin: | North Carolina |
| An explanation of the subject/contents of the document: | Private Job R. Redmond was in the 65th regiment of the North Carolina army. In 1860 he was a farmer, but in 1862 he left his wife and children to fight. On April 30, 1864 Redmond was arrested and condemned to death. |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | What shocked me the most was how honestly and heartfelt this letter was written. To me it did not matter that he was a confederate soldier and fighting on the side of the war that I do not support. He was a person with a family and a life that was taken from him. He should not have had to die. It also surprised me that because Redmond was probably not very well educated many of his words were spelled incorrectly. It was so different from reading a textbook were you got only the facts. This was more like feelings. This letter was Redmond saying goodbye to his wife and children. Telling his wife to be strong without him and his kids to be good. An excerpt from his letter said, “ My dier wife thes times has ben sweet. I have spent with you but now never more return but let this not griv your harte.” How awful would it be to know you were going to die and not even be able to see your family one last time? At this time during the war the Confederacy still had a chance of winning because the Union was just starting to make a turn around. I cannot imagine how many people suffered a similar fate once that happened. |
| Citation: | "November 2, 1864." *The Civil War in North Carolina*. Ed. Christopher M. Watford. Vol. 2. North Carolina: McFarland &, 2003. 182. Print. The Montains. |

**Newspaper Articles (15 points)**

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| Author: | The New York Times |
| Date: | Sunday, April 16, 1865 |
| Title: | John Wilkes Booth |
| Place of Origin: | New York |
| Brief Summary: | An article published shortly after Lincoln assassination. It’s original audience and intention was to inform the country that there president had been killed. |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | It was interesting how extensive the article was. It covered everything about Lincoln death there was almost a column devoted to the doctor’s logs marking Lincoln continually growing weaker pulse and respiration. Then there was information about John Wilkes Booth and his accomplice telling that they had no idea where one was but they were tracking the other. Then it informed the audience of whom the new political leaders of the Nation were. It surprised me how calm it all sounded in the middle of such a tragedy. Also, printed in the newspaper was a wanted note looking for Lincoln’s killer. It seems weird because the police do not usually do that anymore. There was no bias in this newspaper article it was all hard fact and of course the acknowledgment that everyone was upset about Lincoln’s death. This message was plain and simple the war had just ended and rebuilding the country was about to start. People were relieved that the fighting was finished, and Lincoln had preserved the union. Not only that but he had done one better and freed the slaves. Then again that may have been the reason for his death. I would like to know if this country would have ended up differently if Lincoln had not been assassinated. And if John Wilkes Booth and his accomplice ever felt remorse. |
| Citation: | "New-York, Sunday, April 16, 1865." *The New York Times Book of the Civil War*. Ed. Arleen Keylin and Douglas John Bowen. New York: Arno, 1980. 277-81. Print. |

**Image (15 points)**

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| Author/Artist/Photographer | T. H. O’Sullivan/ A. Gardner |
| Date: | July, 1863 |
| Title: | “A Harvest of Death” |
| A Copy (digital or hard copy) of the image | http://www.scottzagar.com/arthistory/images_gallery/90_death_t.jpg |
| Analysis: |  |
| Description of the Image: | On the field of Gettysburg after the battle. The bodies scatted every few feet. Many of them mangled and in twisted positions. All are men who sacrificed their lives for this war. |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | How sad that these brave soilders will never wake to know that Lee’s army retreated and that the Union won the war. Or for the Confederate soldiers to know that the fighting was over and they could return to their families. What surprised me the most about this photograph was how many people where spread out dead across the ground. The magnitude of loss is hard to imagine without a picture. It is also interesting that all of their shoes were removed to serve the needs of the living soldiers. What catches my eye is the man in the foreground. His mouth and eyes are open. His body is twisted, one arm is out and the other is clenched. His shoes are removed. It shocks me that he is not the only man that looks that way. This battle symbolized the end of the war but was it really cause to celebrate. I would like to know if all of these soldiers were able to be identified and returned to their families. Could this war have ended without so much bloodshed? These men died for our country and the end of the civil war and for that they should be honored. |
| Citation: | Garner, A., and T. H. O'Sullivan. "A Harvest Of Death." *Gardener's Photographic Sketch Book of the Civil War*. New York: Dover Publications, 1959. 35-36. Print. |

**Song Lyric Template (15 points)**

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| Author: | Words by James Sloan Gibbons  Music by Luther Orlando Emerson |
| Date: | 1862 |
| Title: | "We Are Coming Father Abra'am 300,000 More” |
| Place of Origin: | none |
| ***\*Analysis:*** | The message of the song was that men were leaving there homes and families and going to fight for the union. What is a major theme of this song are nationalism, loyalty and pride. It also sounds a lot like rallying troops trying to make them excited to fight. This song was written during the start of the war so the Union’s moral is not quite so badly damaged at this point. What surprised me the most about this song was the eagerness to fight. To pick up everything leave there farms and places of business, wives and children, all to fight a war that may not have personally affected them very much. That makes me think that this peace could have been written with the intention of getting men excited for war. Almost like propaganda. The first two lines of the chores were also very interesting “We are coming, we are coming, Our Union to restore”. They are saying that they are coming to restore the Union. At this point in the war it still has nothing to do with slavery. I would like to know why this song was written and with what intention was it sent out onto the public. |
| Citation: | ""We Are Coming Father Abra'am 300,000 More"" *The Music of the American Civil War*. Ed. Benjamin R. Tub. Web. 21 Dec. 2010. <http://www.pdmusic.org/civilwar.html>. |